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Andreas Saxlehner.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PARTY "TRAITORS AND REBELS." THE GREAT MASS OF REPUBLICANS IN ARMS AGAINST THE BOSSES TO DEPOSE THEM.

To the Editor of the Tribune. Sir: The subject of this letter represents expressions made by professional office-seekers, poli-ticians and political bosses. The people are in a rebellious mood against political dictators in either prominent party, the despotic czars of modern polities; never in the history of local contests have the chief high executioners been as flustered and desperate as in the present election; they perceive the drift of public opinion and impending defeat at the

It is refreshing to the fair-minded element in both dominating parties when they read or listen to the pelancholy wall of political buccaneers that have held our community in abject slavery in the past, and who would turn heaven and earth to reinstate themselves in power. "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will." "There's a divinity that The day after election will spread before bosses a feast at which they will not be guests of honor. In the future, as in the past, I will remain loyal to Republican principles in National and State no citizen can surpass me in my allegiance to the party of patriotism; yet for years I have been conscious of the fact that it was impossible for the Republican party to triumph in nunicipal elections, and yet there was an era when Republicanism might have exerted its supremacy. The introduction of sumptuary laws enacted by State legislation through State and local bosses drove more than 100,000 voters from our ranks into the opposing political camps. The arch conspirators simply enforced inimical legislation for blackmail

and tribute in our larger cites. To overthrow bossism in Greater New-York a general committee of some two hundred and fifty representative citizens should be chosen a permament body to select local candidates, giving to all classes fair representation, based on numerical strength, and making the selections on a non-parti-

His ability to govern Greater New-York is predicated upon two terms os Mayor of Brooklyn, a city where the government was as certupt as that in New-York City. General Tracy in the Constitutional Convention stated that Beth Low "was the greatest authority in the administration of municipal affairs." His views have followed the law of gravitation since he became a candidate! What a singular case of mental collapse! The popular platform upon which Low stands is manifestly in the interest of the public welfare, and for the benefit of wage-carners and the humbler classes in the tenement districts; and last, but not least, he has assured the people that he will advocate liberal excise and Sunday opening laws. It is high time that excise questions should be entirely removed from the reaim of politics.

As a liberal taxpayer, I do not object to our rates being raised a few decimals, or a small fraction, provided the municipa; appropriations are disbursed for the benefit of all our citizens. The dependent public should be preferred beneficiaries of any liberality that can be legitimately bestowed upon them. Tammany's low tax rate humbug is comprehended by every intelligent business man in our city—it is due chiefly to the failure to expend appropriations for public improvements, raising assessments on property to the extent of \$100,000,000, including omissions on the tax budget, an imposition that any jugger in mathematics can evolve.

Beth Low will enter the City Hall as Mayor absolutely free to follow the dictates of his own considence and judgment as to appointments, responsible to no boss or organization, and accountable only to the citizens of Greater New-York, thus extending him an opportunity to promote and perpetuate the beneficent enterprises lnaugurated by Mayor Strong and appreciated by the entire community. It is unfortunate that the relationship of the Republican, and in a business, financial, legislative and political sense; on the other hand. Seth Low is independent, firm and able, and ambitious to promot

more justice and nonex more for Low with a clear conscience.

The campaign of 1900 is in no sense connected with our municipal election—merely a silly interfection. Future Presidential campaigns will take care of themselves. Republicans as a party will buckle on their armor and work as they did in 1886, with thousands of sound Democrats as allies; carpetbag and Jederal interference under the circumstances is an exceedingly questionable policy. If thousands of our prominent citizens would identify themselves with local politics, and pay as much attention to good government as they do to shirk jury service, conditions would be changed completely. There is but one course for the independent element in the party to pursue in order to make Low Mayor of Greater New-York, and that is to vote for him, and stand firm for the Citizens Union, whose candidates, by an overwhelming mejority, are experienced business men.

GEORGE J. SEABURY.

New-York, October 23, 1897.

WHAT BROOKLYN THINKS OF MR. LOW.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Since the opening of the Mayoralty camsaign I have more than once been asked, "Do you read "The New-York Sun'?" Occasionally I had done have given more time to its perusal, both mornas and evening editions, with the result that I now better prepared to answer the query. ings, and particularly its report of the meeting in Carnegie Hall, no term occurs to me that ; the my like to see printed in this connection which, in my epinion, more aptly or correctly describes "The emission, more aptly or correctly describes "The epinion, more aptly or correctly deact. "the em-

Most of the decent people whom I meet are for low. A few days since, on meeting an intelliand consistent Republican, who had honorably filled a reaponsible office. I said: "How do you stand on the Mayoralty question?" He replied: "Is answer to that, I have only one question to ash—which candidate stands for the most for good foretiment for the direct for the most for good foretiment for the direct for the most for good foretiment for the direct for the most for the direct forther foretiment for the direct forther for can be but one answer."

The same day I asked another stanen Republican tent in Brooklyn affairs a similar question, rawing his hand from his pocket, he handed Low button, which has since adorned my their

lapsi, cidentally meeting the venerable Dr. Theodors Cuyler, in his characteristic, whole-souled man-he urged me to get every one I could to vote Low

Cuyler, in his characteristic, whole-souled manner he urged me to get every one I could to vote for Low.

It was my good fortune to know Beth Low in his boyhood. I have lived in Brooklyn about forty-two years and I knew him as one of the most manly of the many manly hoys to whom I taught mathematics at the Polytechnic Institute. Of course, I voted for him when he was elected and re-sleeted Mayor of Brooklyn. It was to him that I made my first and only application for appointment to official position, which, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he saw fit to decline. He thought my increasing deafness unfitted me for the position desired.

for him for Mayor of Greater New-York was. "If he sticks." I verily expected him to stick. Had he not stuck, but had he considered the mandate of Platt and Quigg superior to the call of the many thousands who asked him to be their candidate. my opinion of his manhood and merit would have

my opinion of his manhood and merit would have diminished considerably.

I have never made a stump political speech, and it is now perhaps too late for me to make an attempt in that direction, but I desire every one to know that I am for Low. With respect for Mr. Low's feelings, as well as for General Tracy's own sake, I forbear holding up to merited condemnation some of the General's recent public utterances. In my opinion, the General, in accepting the nomination, under existing circumstances, has made the mistake of his lifetime—a mistake that will go down to posterity as a blot upon his otherwise fair, if not untarnished, fame. SAMUEL WRIGHT.

Brooklyn, Oct. 23, 1857.

FREEDOM SHOULD BE INDEPENDENT A TIME TO VOTE ACCORDING TO THE PUBLIC

NEEDS, NOT PARTY LINES.

Sir: The man who rears up on his hind legs and 'brays" out "I am a Republican" or "I am a Democrat" is not the one whom the country can look to for its safety, its perpetuity or its good under all circum stances adheres to his party is the one upon whos vote the party leaders count with absolute certainty, and about whom they give themselves no con-cern, no matter what their purposes are, and for

whom, in fact, they have no respect. But the man who is a man, who takes pride in being a man, and exercises his manly qualities, the principle of which is the ability to think for him self, is the one for whom they have the greatest respect, and in fear of whom they do either act with some degree of decency, or endeavor so to cover their real designs that they will appear

to be actuated by patriotic motives. It is not intended by the above to convey the impression that the writer believes all leaders to be corrupt or lacking in patriotic motives; but he does believe that the great principles which were the reason for the formation of the Republican party have so far been accomplished that the principal reason for its existence to-day is the fact that the Democratic party stands as its opponent.

The tendency of the times in both parties is tow-ard the development of bossism, and the example set by one great "boss" is being emulated throughout the country, and means and methods which are a disgrace are being used to fasten this system

It should be, to every right-minded man, his proudest boast that he is a free and independent American citizen, free to act according to his best judgment, and he should be ashamed to acknowledge that any party organization can lay claim to

Considerable is being said about those who did not vote for Blaine, and in a way to imply that those who did not were to be considered hereafter disgraced and unworthy of any future confidence. The man who did vote for Blaine and deposited his vote because he was the nomines of his party, and for that reason only, is the man who really

isgraced himself. I have always voted the Republican ticket, and. I have always voted the Republican ticket, and hille not claiming any virtue for my act, do claim hat every ballot which I have deposited I have one so with a clear conscience, and from behalt I was making the best use of it under the circular I was making the best use of it under the circular transfer of the circular transfer o

men body to select local candidates, giving to an classes fair representation, based on numerical strength, and making the selections on a non-partisen hasis, the qualifications being honesty and ability. For years I have been a perelatent and warm drocate of such a departure, and, believing that I was making the best use of it under the circumstances. It is all in the coming election vote for an independent Republican, to be the first citizen of the great metropolis, the Hon. Seth Low.

If I am to be read out of my party or branded if I am to be read out of my party or branded county Committee, men who have continuously between the I am exceedingly proud of the expublican county Committee, men who have continuously between the I am exceedingly proud of the expublican then I am exceedingly proud of the expublican must vote for General Tracy." We are held that "every Republican must vote for General Tracy." We are neither slaves nor peous! As citizens we have inside the proportion to the more than the proportion of the coming contest, are not confused nor changing day any such absurd demand that "every Republican must vote for General Tracy." We are neither slaves nor peous! As citizens we have inside the proportion of the coming contest, are not confused nor the "rule or rule" policy when their wisebs mentioned in the coming contest, are not confused to the proportion of the coming contest, are not confused to the proportion of the coming contest, are not confused to the proportion of the coming contest, are not confused to the proportion of the coming contest, are not confused to the proportion of the coming contest, are not confused to the proportion of the coming contest, are not confused to the proportion of the coming contest, are not confused to the proportion of the coming conte

PLATT AND THE REGENTS. HIS APPOINTMENT OF A TAMMANY EDITOR FOR SERVICES RENDERED-INTERFERENCE WITH DUTCHESS COUNTY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Has sufficient attention been called to the quality of Mr. Platt's partisanship? It seems that when he appointed the last Regent of the University through the Legislature he chose an editor of a paper then considered Democratic. It is no criticism of this gentleman, perhaps, that he was the nominee, but that the appointment was made beso successfully against a worthler nominee there can be no question. It is worthy of note that it was made by the enormous majority of the Repubiticans in the Legislature. Word had been sent to Mr. Platt previously that a certain body of educa-tional men had a nominee for the Regency. He responded suavely that he would be glad to consider heir nomination if the position were not wanted by a gentleman who had done large service in the campaign. The result was the election of an editor of

In calling attention to this matter it may be worth while to notice how far Mr. Platt's interest extends in the educational concerns of the State

worth while to notice how far Mr. Plait's interest extends in the educational concerns of the State. When the New-York Law School was carrying on its campaign against the general sentiment of the colleges and universities of the State. Mr. Plait's son appeared before the Legislature as the counsel of the school. He misrepresented the larger universities, and illustrated anything but a courteous or truthful spirit in dealing with the question. Every one felt, however, that with that Legislature the son of his father was sure to have an undue influence. There were members of the committee who listened with patience and courtery to both sides of the question, but the majority of them were evidently open only to the influences of Platt.

In the recent appointment of school enumerators in Dutchess County a list was sent down from Albany to Dutchess County. There has been a notorlous division among the Republican bosses of this district. The story is told among politicians that the list which had been approved by the Superintendent of Schools was taken back at once to Albany by the local boss who represents the Plait sentiment in the State, and that at once the former nominees were "turned down," and a list of men acceptable to the local boss was appointed on a strictly partisan basis. It may be of use for the educational interests of Greater New-York to note that it is not only upon corporations that Mr. Plait is setting his hand, but that he is interfering with a decent conduct of even the educational interests of the people.

New-York, Oct. 23, 1897.

ROBERT MAZET'S SERVICES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I was as much pleased to see your notice of the valuable services of Robert Mazet in the last session of the Legislature as I was that the XIXth Assembly District had renominated him. Though still an honorary member of the West Side Repubican Club. I cannot vote for him, as I changed my residence to another Assembly district But I hope he will be returned to the Assembly by an increased vote over that of last year, which was a very handsome majority. I am for Seth Low, Judge Wallace and all true Republican candidates. New-York, Oct. 23, 1897. GEORGE W. CLARKE.

ENROLLED REPUBLICANS FOR LOW.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sit: I have an important piece of information from within the "machine." It cannot be im-parted to you directly, even privately, because ob-tained during the relaxation of social intercourse. But upon this information I will have one or two auggestions.

Not over half the Republicans of the greater city

Not over half the Republicans of the greater city are enrolled. It is presumed that the great majority of the unenrolled will vote for Low. This is not mere conjecture. Everything one hears now indicates the fact.

Within the organization, does Mr. Quigg believe that every man who is employed will vote for his nominee? Loes he really believe that? Were there not Low delegates elected to the City Convention, whose voice was suppressed, because Quigg had withority to cast the 181 votes as a unit? Now, authority to cast the 181 votes as a unit? Now, authority to cast the 181 votes as a unit? Now, what do the suppressed Low votes mean? That in certain district organizations Low has a majority of the enrolled Republicans. Further, in other districts, which sent Tracy delegates to the City Convention, how many enrolled Republicans are for

Low? I am prepared to say that fully half of them are for Low in some districts, and that the machine leaders know it. In the greater city exactly the same fact is true in many cases. It is my opinion that, were every Low man to resign from the Republican organization, the organization itself would be wrecked. Not half of its members would

remain.

Now, add the bulk of the unenrolled Republicans to a third or a half of the regular organization; and to that add the independent vote, and the tote of a considerable number of Sound Money Democrats; and add also the enormous vote from every class for Low in Brooklyn, and then see where Low will be. At the head of the whole column of candidates.

As I am connected with a little corporation, which I prefer not to name, I sign myself, for publication merely.

New York, Oct. 23, 1897. Mex-York, Oct. 23, 1897.

"CANNOT BUT."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: You say, "The Tribune cannot but express." "Cannot but"? Isn't this a double negativeabout equal to "isn't no good"? Wouldn't "can

but" ne betier?
You're so hard on folk who misuse the "Hinglish langwidge" that I thought I'd call your attention to what might be one of Homer's nods.
CHARLES D. NOTT.
Morris Heights, N. T., Oct. 23, 1897.

[No. The Tribune did not nod; or, if it did, it vas in company with the greatest masters of English speech. The two forms mentioned are both correct. They are well-established idioms, formed by ellipsis. "Cannot but express" is equivalent to "cannot do anything but express," and "can but express" is equivalent to "can nly express." In the former, "but" is equiva lent to "except," and in the latter to "only." The difference between them is that the one implies constraining or restraining moral force, compelling the choice of one course instead of anther, while the other indicates that there is no choice, but only one possible course. See Shakespeare, Milton, Addison, De Quincey, et al.-Ed.1

HAVE NEW-YORKERS NO MEMORY?

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The humor of Mr. Choate's remarks on Thursday evening was irresistible. An Ingersoli could scarcely have added to the pungency of his atire on machine rule under Croker and Platt. But, good and wholesome as laughter is, it mus not be blind as to the more serious aspects of the

present campaign. Have citizens of New-York and Brooklyn no memory? Have Republicans forgotten? It is now less than one year since they had an object lesson in "organization" methods that stands out as an example of what we may expect if that same or-ganization triumphs at the coming election. Does General Tracy realize that in vouching for the "regular" management of the Republican party he is identifying himself with that notorious tri-umvirate-Platt, Payn and Black? What is the history of this unholy trinity? Who made one a lovernor that he might become the head of a State department? Who holds them both in the hollow of his hand?

What redress had the people when with one acord they cried out against this high-handed and flagrant violation of their wishes? What redress would they have now, if the same master-hand. through his legislative retainers, or municipal heelers, should foist into place and power the most heelers, should foist into place and power the most corrupt of all his followers? One such coaspicuous act of political harlotry ought to damn any party leader—but there are others. This recent transaction only overshadows them by reason of the particularly obnoxious character of the man who profited by it. The opportunities which will be opened for similar off-tices under the new municipal government will be boundless. Shall we trust the administration to hands stained by methods meaner than bribery and bolder than brigandage?

Non-partisanism will never have a fitter candidate or a better opportunity. Let the issue be fought now and fought bravely.

Brooklyn, October 25, 1897

WHO ARE THE SMASHERS! To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am a Republican of the Republicans I egan early. Too young then to vote, I was a deeply interested spectator at the unprecedented Harrison continental raily on Boston Common and Bunker Hill September 10, 1840. A Republican at heart long before the Republican party was bornnot only "dyed in the wool," but dyed in the skin before the wool had started to grow, I have always without exception voted the Republican ticket, both National and local. Yet, strangely enough, it had never occurred to me until some of our eloquent campaign orators said so, that I would not be just as good a Republican as ever, should I vote for

campaign orators said so, that I would not be just as good a Republican as ever, should I vote for Mr. Low:

Mr. Low is trying to smash the Republican party, they say. When did he begin? There was no Republican candidate in the field when Mr. Low was nominated. The Citizens Union set its triphammer going not to smash anything or anybody, but with all who were like-minded to forge the best government they could for the new city. After the hammer has got well a going somebody comes along and gets General Tracy to put his hands, with his own, under the hammer to keep it from coming down too hard on the anyll. If they get their hands hurt, or even "smashed," whose fault is it?

first something to smash? Mr. Low could not possibly have set out to "smash." General Tracy, for General Tracy wasn't there to smash. Mr. Low was there, and General Tracy then set out to "smash" him: The only question is: Will General Tracy consuit his nobler and truer self and stop so late-begun and so all-round-ruinous a business?

New-York, Oct. 23, 1897.

CANNOT STAND THE QUIGG METHODS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir. Lemuel Ely Quign has included me among those to whom he appeals for help as "regularly profiled members of the Republican organization." While it is true that I enrolled my name with the party in 1894, it is also true that, owing to the methods dear to the heart of Mr. Quieg and his master "every hour of the day." I have refrained from all part in the primaries since then. I have from all part in the probable with the term of the ticket of the Citizens Union. It would be an nteresting list that would result if all those whose experience and sentiments in the matter are like mine should send in their names to a newspaper ine should send in the same and the should be relied upon to publish them. "The mass" enterprise in publishing all the news seemed suffer a sudden chill when the incident of the seers for Mr. Low occurred at the Lotos Club last ening, for there is not a word about those cheers. "The Sun's" report of the Hope dinner this orning.

E. D. PERRY. Fork, Oct. 24, 1807.

CANDIDATES NOT HELD.

The question whether a company renting fences or billhoard purposes had exclusive right to the fence was not decided in Yorkville Court yester-day afternoon, as had been expected. Robert Miller, Frederick Culver and Richard H. Derby, candidates for Councilmen of the IId Council District on the Citizens Union ticket, were sum-District on the Citizens Union toxet, were sum-inomed to court by Van Beuren & Co., because bill-posters were alleged to have pasted the litho-graphs of the nominees on fences rented by the company. When the case came up a representa-tive of the company said that there was no desire to punish the candidates for a violation of the law, but that they were brought into court merely as a warning. s a warning.

Magistrate Kudlich declined to say anything hout the law on the subject, and discharged the

EXPORT OF ELECTRICAL GOODS.

From The Boston Advertiser.

While of course the great part of the exports from the United States are made up of agricultural products, there are other forms of exports of some importance. Those who are familiar with conditions in the business of electrical supplies and circultural machinery have been surprised as well as gratified to notice the fact that the demand for such goods on the part of Europe seems to be steadily increasing, so that Europe to-day is showing in a very practical way its conviction that American electrical supplies and machinery are the best and the cheapest that can be secured.

In a little more than half a year the value of the exports of electrical apparatus from the United States has amounted to more than \$2,000,000, which represents an increase of about \$500,000 over the figures for the corresponding period of last year. This increase, while noteworthy, is likely to be small in comparison with the increase which will be seen before another year has elapsed, as the demand for American electrical supplies is apparently growing stronger than ever. From The Boston Advertiser.

in comparison with the increase which will be seen before another year has elapsed, as the demand for American electrical supplies is apparently growing stronger than ever.

As a straw to show the strength of the movement for American electrical goods, it may be said that a single company has recently made four contracts, involving a total of \$50,000. Another company has received orders for a generator station at Paris with a capacity for \$6,000 lights, for motors with about 3,000 horse-power for French tramways, and about 16,000 horse-power for German tramways, and about 16,000 horse-power for German tramways, and about 16,000 horse-power for a London concern. Still another company has received an order for nearly fifty electric elevators for a London concern. Still another company has secured a single contract for an electric lighting plant in London at a figure of more than \$50,000. One Western firm took contracts for \$50,000 worth of machinery for electrical purposes during the last month, and another firm had orders for more than \$100,000 worth.

These signs of the times are naturally encouraging to Americans, and as most of the devices which are employed are patented there is no reason to believe that European manufacturers are likely to compete successfully with the American manufacturers in the near future, European communities have been strangely conservative in the matter of accopting modern electrical appliances; but the economy and the convenience of such appliances are being better realized by the people of Europe, and the consequence is that many electrical enterprises are being organized in the United Kingdom and on the Continent.

IN THE CYCLING WORLD, | BEATEN TO DEATH IN HER ROOM.

TWO CLUBS IN BROOKLYN WARRING OVER A ROAD RACE.

ONE OF THE CLUBS MAY ASK FOR THE RESIGNA-TION OF THE OTHER-MICHAEL TO RACE M'DUFFEE AND TITUS-NOTES

The members of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen and the Kings County Wheelmen are still fighting over the result of the recent road race of the Associ ated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. It is said that the Kings County Wheelmen may ask for the ex-pulsion of the South Brooklyn club from the association. In case they do, President Obermeyer of the South Brooklyn Wheelmer says that his club will South Brooklyn Wheelmer says that his club will fight the matter to the bitter end, and asserts that some evidence may be submitted which will go to prove that the Kings County Wheelmen racing team is not as pure in amateurism as the officials of that club would like the general public to believe. Both clubs are strong in cycling, and as an airing of their grievances will do no good to either, disinterested cyclists hope that the troubles will end without any further controversy.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for The first race will be between Michael and McDuffee, at fifteen miles, at the Colosseum, in Chicago, on November 12. On the following day Michael and Titus have been matched to ride a twenty-five-mile race. Both contests will be paced. Men will be put at work at once erecting a six-lap track.

William Young, manager of the Kangaroo team. ow in the South, writes that several of the riders now on the circuit are in poor health, and he thinks that some of them will leave for the North in a few days. He says that Dr. Brown has done the best work so far, winning eight firsts and one sec-one since leaving Trenton. Johnson and "Nat" Butler are also in good shape. Butler will chal-lenge the winner of the Michael-Starbuck race at the Madison Square Garden on Thanksgiving Day-Young is of the opinion that Butler can give either of those riders a hard race.

While the manufacturers of bicycles in this country are vigorously opposed to bleycle shows, it is robable that most of the prominent American makers will make extensive exhibits in London. The first show in London will be held from No-vember 18 to the 27th. The national show will be from December 3 to 11.

The South Brooklyn Wheelmen are making at rangements for a lively indoor season. It will be "ladies" night" at the club on the last Thursday in each month. There will be a "smoker" each month, and pool, bowling and whist tournaments at regular intervals. The annual club road races will be held on Election Day, at 9:50 a. m., on Fourth-ave and Ninety-third-st. Brooklyn. The contests will be a mile, novice; one mile, club championship; five-mile handleap, and a fifty-yer? slow race.

There will be an exhibition of the new electric liming device at the Olympia track, One-hundredand-thirty-fifth-st. and Lenox-ave., at 3 p. m. on Wednesday. It is claimed by the inventor that his machine will accurately time and place each con testant in a race, beyond any question of dispute.

The Nassau Wheelmen will give a reception Election night at the Knapp Mansion, Bedford-ave, and Rossist., Brooklyn, J. J. Strassel has the affair in charge.

On Sunday next the Madison Wheelmen will hold their fail century run, leaving the fountain in Bedford-ave. Brooklyn, at 6.15 a.m. The pace will be strictly tweive miles an hour, which will enable every rider to attend. There is no entrance fee. Applications should be sent to Harry M Joseph, secretary, No. 58 East One-hundred-and-tenth-st. All wheelmen are invited.

Teddy' Hale, the winner of the last six-days' bicycle race, has been signed to take part in the coming races at the Madison Square Garden.

Cyclists desiring to join the League of American Wheelmen may obtain full printed information and membership blanks by sending names and addresses to the Cycling Editor, The Tribune.

SYSTEMATIC STEALING CHARGED.

ALLEGED METHODS OF THE MANAGERS OF THE

UNITED MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK. The investigation into the business methods of the United Merchants of New-York, collecting agents at No. 220 Broadway, has revealed a pe-cullar state of affairs, and it is charged that the company has been carrying on, during the last two or three years, a systematic system of stealing, involving them to the amount of about \$30,000. This concern, which was organized in 1890, went into Charles Myers being appointed receiver. Ferdinand

Thompson, the corporation's counsel, peared two months ago, and, it was alleged, left a shortage of between \$20,000 and \$20,000. Edwin H. How can you smash anything unless there is Burr, chairman of the committee appointed to infirst something to smash? Mr. Low could not pos-

the mire as was Thompson.

He made specific mention of the name of the treasurer, James B. Weir, ir, and charged that easurer, James B. Weir, ir., and charged that deposited \$15,300 received from stock shares in into the account of the treasurer. There were, moreover, according to Mr. Burr, no original cash transactions and capital stock ever entered. The result of these two facts was that money received became, not the property of the stockholders, but the personal property, practically, of the officers of the company

became, not the property of the stockholders, but the personal property, practically, of the officers of the company.

Again, the assets appeared to be \$2.0.502.61, being \$29.05.02 for collections, \$2.65.50 for library account, \$4.632.17 for cash account, etc. But the \$29.05.52, it was alleged, was collected by the men of the law department, and largely put into their own pockets, the merchants receiving very little of it. This, then, could not be considered an asset, since it had disappeared. In like manner, the \$4.632.17 credited to cash account consisted really of worthless checks and I O U's, there being found in the cash drawer an actual cash amount of \$57, the report said.

Regarding the collections made for merchants of New-York, Mr. Burr said that the sicalings of the bost-known firms of this city. He quoted a large number of letters showing the company's methods of business, which were something like this: A firm, wishing to collect \$3.00 from a debtor, say, in Washington, would place the amount in the hands of the United Merchants. The latter would put a Washington lawyer on the track, and would in all probability collect a large part or all of the amount. At this they would send a check for \$1.500 to the creditors, and report that their lawyers were working hard for the remainder, which they hoped to get in case the party was able to make a loan. Meanwhile, the remainder, "As a matter of fact," charged Mr. Burr, "the company owes its clients \$5.00, and has only the library and furniture, valued at about \$6.00, with which to meet the claims, and in actual cash it has \$57."

DECLINES IN STOCKS.

There were large declines in stocks yesterday. The net losses in leading stocks, comparing the closing prices with those of Saturday, were; American Spirits, 1; American Sugar, 2%; Atchison preforred, 14: Bay State Gas, 14: Burlington and Quincy, 14: Chesapeake and Ohio, 14: Big Four, 24; Consolidated Gas, 319; General Electric, 114; Kansas and Texas common, 14: Kansas and Texas Kansas and Texas common, Pa: Kansas and Texas preferred, Pa: Louisville and Nashville, Pa: Manhattan, Pa: Missouri Pacific, Pa: National Lead, Pa: Now-Jersey Central, Pa: Northern Pacific common, Pa: Northern Pacific preferred, Pa: Northern Pacific Mail, Panhandle, Pacific Mail, Panhandle, Pacific Mail, Panhandle, Pacific Mail, Panhandle, Paul, Pacific Mail, Panhandle, Paul, Paul, Pa. Southern Railway preferred, Pa: Tennessee Coal and Iron, I. and Union Pacific, Sa.

WATERS THAT RENEW HEALTH.

The advice given by the distinguished president of the National Board of Health, Dr. James L. Cabell, concerning the waters from the Buffalo Lithia Springs, of Virginia, is significant of the breadth of medical practice. When Dr. Cabell said Buffalo Lithia Water should be recognized and "Buraio Data by the profession as an article of ma-prescribed by the profession as an article of ma-teria medica," he only gave his own weighty in-dorsement to a practice that has been pursued by physicians all over the civilized world.

The wide range of diseases for which Buffalo

Lithia Water is now prescribed is set forth in a Lithia Water is now prescribed is set forth in a hooklet describing their use in practice. The analysis made by Professor William P. Tonry, of the Maryland Institute. Baitimore, showing the proportions of the ingredients in the waters of the three springs, give the physician exact data upon which to act in prescribing the waters. In the same publication the names of many of the most eminent living physicians appear in connection with reports upon the value of the waters. This little work is carefully illustrated, and will be appreciated by all who are interested in their health. It will be sent free upon application to Thomas F. Goode, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

MONUMENT COMMITTEE DOES NOT ACT. The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Committee met in executive session in the Mayor's private

A WOMAN FOUND MURDERED AND HER HUSBAND PLACED UNDER ARREST.

Mrs. Kate Williams, wife of John T. Williams, a dealer in hay and grain, was murdered at her home, at No 1.414 Avenue A, some time Sunday night, and her husband is under arrest. The marks on her body indicate that she was dragged from hir bed while asleep, kicked in the face and on the body, beaten unmercifully and choked. She was twenty-nine years old. Before Williams married her, seven years ago, she lived with her mother, Mrs. Hannah Mahoney, a widow, of No. 1462 Avenue A. The police went to the house where the murder was committed early yesterday and there arrested the husband on suspicion of being responsible for the woman's death. Later he was arraigned in the Yorkville Court and remanded to prison for examination to-day. He denied that he had committed the murder and sald that his arrest was an outrage.

: John Barry, of No. 1,523 Second-ave., and Thomas Conroy, of No. 344 East Seventy-seventh-st., were held as witnesses and sent to the House of Detention.

The police allege that the woman was last seen alive early on Sunday night, shortly after she had received a severe heating at the hands of her husband. She was sitting at the door of her home. Her eyes were blackened and she was bleeding from the mouth. She told the person who saw her that her husband had struck her. It is further alleged by the police that Williams drank a great deal of liquor on Sunday and that he had quarrelled with his wife because she would not give him 15 cents which she had received from the sale of some bay.

Frank Porter, of No. 402 East Seventy-seventh

and on the latter visit told sits.

According to police reports Williams was of a quarrelsome disposition and had frequently beaten his wife. On account of his temper, she had him arrested once and recently began suit for a separation. For some time she lived apart from him. Latery, however, he had persuaded her to drop the suit and to live with him again.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN A DEFENDANT.

CALLED ON WITH OTHERS TO ANSWER THE SUIT OF A MAN WHO SAYS HE HAS BEEN

y Charles Austin Bates against J. Pierpont Morkan and other members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., Lucius Clark, A. G. Wheeler and Perry Hull, of No. 168 La Salle-st., Chicago, to recover 20,000 shares of stock in General Electric \$2,000,000, of which he says he was fraudulently

eral Electric Rallway Company was organized. with a capital of \$5,000,000 in \$100 shares, Sant afterward, Bates says, Lucius Clark, who then held a considerable amount of stock in the com-

held a considerable amount of stock is the company, went to him and to other stockholders, and told them that in order to secure the passage of ordinances allowing the use of certain streets in Chicago it was necessary to have a controling interest in the company's stock pasced temporarily in the hands of one person. Betteving this story, lates says, he turned over his shares to Clark on the latter promising to return them as soon as the desired objects were accomplished. He has since, he says, repeatedly tried in vain to get Clark to return the stock.

Bates says he has discovered that Clark transferred the stock to Perry A. Hull, and that the latter transferred it either to J. Pierpont Morgan et of J. P. Morgan & Co. That firm, Bates says now has the stock in its possession. All the transferred sectares, were pretended, and one was made without consideration. He brings the present suft to recover the stock, and also asks the court for an injunction restraining the defendants from disposing of the stock, as he declares there is danger of their seiling it to persons who may think it was obtained in a bona fide way.

Justice Triax yesterday granted an order for the service by publication of the summons and complaint on Hull. The other defendants have been served here.

W. C. EGERTON THE PLAINTIFF AND HIS CLAIM

New-York, has brought suit against John H. Star-

MANY PROPLE ON HAND TO SECURE POSSESSION OF LAND IN SOUTH DAKOTA

this morning scores of soldiers gathered outside the United States Land Office, and remained there until the office opened for business at 9 o'clock. ervation. For two days intending homesteaders Council in Brooklyn, will begin its sessions in ling announcement in his report vesterday to the ervation. For two days intending homesteaders Council in Brooklyn, will be stockholders and creditors that the others in con- have been arriving by train and team. In the line city to-morrow morning. It trol and all connected with the management of the this morning was a woman who had come over a the following: Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, Detroit; Dr. United Merchants of New-York were as deep in hundred miles to secure a quarter-section of South Michael Burnham, St. Louis; Dr. Arthur Little Dakota land. Many of those here to make entry Boston; Dr. G. H. Ide, Milwaukee: Dr. Don Brad-have been squatters for several years on the land ley, Grand Rapids: Dr. G. R. Merrill, Minneapells:

AMSTERDAM-AVE. KEEPS UP THE FIGHT.

COURTS WILL BE ASKED TO REVIEW THE

plication of the Forty-second-st, and St. Nicholas plication of the Forty-second-st. and St. Nicholas-ave Railway Company to change its motive power to the underground system of electricity in Am-sterdam-ave. John McDonald was in this city to-day preparing papers on the appeal. The Supreme Court will be asked to grant an order returnable to the Appellate Dictsion in this city on November 9, authorizing the review of the decision.

aptain J. J. McNamara, foreman of Engine Com-Ninth-st. Brooklyn. He had been ill for some time. He entered the Department in 1877. The funeral will be held to-morrow.

THE LION INSTITUTE OPENED.

THE LION INSTITUTE OPENED.

The Lion Institute, a branch of the Maternité Lion, of Paris, which will be devoted to saving the lives of prematurely born or other feeble infants, was formally opened yesterday, at No. 2 West Eighteenth-st. Alexandre Lion, who founded the parent institution in Paris, was personally in charge. There were many visitors at the institute yesterday. There are eighteen incubators in the ostabilishment. The first baby was received at noon yesterday, and was placed in an incubator. Mme. Marcou is the matron of the institute, and the attending physician is Dr. Sauvalle.

LOCAL BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS.

Justice Russell, of the Supreme Court, has appointed John J. Breen receiver of the assets of the arm of Bode & Daly, who carried on a Knelpp cure establishment, swimming school and sanitarium at Nos. 2 and 4 East Forty-fifth-st., in a suit brought by Patrick H. J. Daly against Dr. Carl A. Bode for a dissolution of the partnership and an accounting. The partnership was formed on December 16, 1805. Mr. Daly says that Dr. Bode has withheld all money received from the conduct of the water-cure department since last May, and that he refuses to show the books. A judgment was obtained against the firm last month for \$2,061 for rent, and the

show the books.

the firm last month for \$2.061 for rent, and the Sherlif took charge of the place.

Justice Pryor, of the Supreme Court, has appointed F. De Lyle Smith receiver for E. De Brackeleer & Co., a limited corporation, dealing wholesale in wines at No. 33 Beaver-st, on the application of Cardoza & Nathan, representing Frank B. Anderson, a judgment creditor, for \$5,748. Frank B. Anderson, a judgment creditor, for \$5,748. It is said that the habilities are over \$16,000, that It is said that the habilities are over \$16,000, that It is said that the habilities are over \$16,000, that It is doubtful if any can be collected.

Deputy-Sheriff Lipsky received an attachment yesterday against the Standard Cotton Mills, of South Carolina, from Sullivan & Cromwell, for \$22,2685, in favor of Frederick E. Guy, on an assigned claim from Carey, Rayne & Smith, of this city and Baltimore, who were the factors for the mills, for advances. It was served on a drygoods commission merchant here.

Judgment for \$10,700 was entered yesterday against Max Ahles, Frederick J. Ahles and Emma

WM-H-JACKSON-& O

860 Broadway, Union Sq. & 18th St. ARTISTIC

IN BRASS & IRON, FOR INTERIORS, OPEN Work FIREPLACES, ETC.

Our Own Foundries and Shops.

CARPET CLEANSING. THE THOS. J. STEWART CO. STORAGE WAREHOUSES & MOVING VANS.

U. Steinmetz, in favor of the Washington Life In-gurance Company. They guaranteed payment of a bond and mortgage of \$20,000, made by the Jacob Anles Brewing Company, on the brewing property at No. 15 to 155 East Pitty-fourth-st. Transcript of a judgment from Brooklyn was en-tered here yesterday against Van Mater Stillweif for \$10,744, in favor of the North Side Bank of Brooklyn.

A TRADES UNION ENJOINED.

JUSTICE BEACH SAYS THAT ITS PRACTICES WOULD PREVENT WORKINGMEN FROM

Justice Beach in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision enjoining the United Portable Holsting Engineers' Union and its walking delegate. Peter Gibbons, from interfering with Benjamin P. Davis, a non-union man, and also ordering the union to pay Davis \$200 damages for having kept him from working from June. 1895, to August, 1896. Davis, when the suit was tried. proved that Gibbons had called on various firms where he obtained employment and obtained his discharge by threatening a strike on the buildings they were creeting unless they discharged Davis. Justice Beach, in his decision, says: "Should such proceedings he tolerated, workingmen, though competent and willing, would be unable to earn a stying."

SELLING ADULTERATED VINEGAR.

TWENTY-SEVEN RETAILERS PLEAD GUILTY-SIX WHOLESALERS FINED.

The extent of the war against dealers in adulterated vinegar, which is being waged by F. H. Kracke, Assistant State Commissioner of Agriculture, was seen yesterday, when twenty-seven grocers were arraigned in Special Bessions on a Twenty of the prisoners were prominent retail grocers. They pleaded guilty, and on the stategrocers. They pleaded gulity, and on the statement of Mr. Kracke that they had furnished the evidence against the wholesale dealers, and on his recommendation, the Court auspended sentence. The wholesale dealers pleaded gulity and the following were fined 50 in each case: David Cella, of No. 137 East Eighty-fifth-st. Patrick A. Gaynor, of No. 791 Greenwich-st., three cases: Lewis Strang, of No. 207 First-ave: J. J. Tarlton, of No. 69 Eighth-ave.; and Claus H. Hinck, of No. 43 East One-hungued-and-sixth-st. The fines collected amounted to 1450. One-hundred-and amounted to \$150.

THE SHERMAN STATUE.

PLANS RETURNED TO THE SCULPTOR BY THE PARK BOARD FOR CORRECTION-A CON-FERENCE ON RAPID TANSIT.

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday, Colonel Cruger, as chairman of the Committee on the Sherman Statue, reported that the plans submitted by Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor of the statue, were faulty, and he recommended that hey be returned for correction. The sculptor had suggested that the statue of the soldler be placed suggested that the statue of the soldier be placed south of the Mall, at the intersection of the drives there. Colonel cruger stated that there was some miscalculation in the drawings submitted by the sculptor. The recommendation was adopted, Colonel Cruger also reported that he had had a Colonel Cruger also reported that he had had a Rapid Transit Commission. Mr. Orr had suggested that there he a conference between the attorneys of the Commission and the attorney representing the Park Board. Mr. Orr thought that there could be an agreement by which the cause of rapid transit would be herefited. The Board decided to appoint Colonel Cruger and Mr. Mitchell a committee to confer with the counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission. point Colonel Crus mittee to confer w Transit Commission

IMPORTANT CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL

THE COMPLAINT OF THE REV. DR. C. O. BROWN TO BE INVESTIGATED IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 25. -The most important Congrega have been squatters for several years on the land they desire, and have made extensive improvements. The claims of many of the squatters conflict; some tracts have two or three claimsnus, and controls will be necessary to determine who has the right to such tracts.

The Fort Randall Reservation was established by Executive order June 16, 1869. A military post was abandoned, and an Executive order of October 29, 1808, placed the reservation under the control of the Interior Department for disposal under the Homestead law. The reservation contains more than one hundred thousand acres, a portion of which lies in South Dakota, the remainder in Nebraska. The part in this State was opened to settlement to-day. Formerly Fort Randall was the handsomest and gayest of frontier military posts, and played an important figure in the early history of Dakota.

A delegation from the Park Avenue Property

A delegation from the Park Avenue Property Owners' Association and the Harlem Board of Commerce called on Mayor Strong yesterday to ask him to hurry up the improvement slong Park-York Central Railroad, when it built the elevated atructure, left a deep out, flanked by stone retaining walls, from One-hundred-and-tenth-st, to the ing walls, from One-hundred-and-tenth-st. to the Harlem River. A special act was passed in 1892 creating a commission to improve the avenue. In January John D. McLean took a contract to fill up this cut, giving \$100,000 surely that the work would be finished by August If. He has not finished the work yet, and the residents and property-owners are objecting to the delay. At a meeting a few days ago the city commission that has charge of the improvement granted McLean an extension of three months, although the property-owners say they promised to keep him strictly to his contract. They asked the Mayor to spur the commission up, and he promised to do so.

GEORGE W. HOLT ON TRIAL. The trial of George W. Holt, the Brooklyn fire insurance adjuster, who is charged with having aided and abetted in the escape of a man wanted by the police, was begun before Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning. Holt, it is alleged, aided in the escape of Samuel Mileb, another fire insurance adjuster, who Samuel Milch, another fire insurance adjuster, who was wanted for complicity in the burning of the building No. 121 Walker-st., occupied by Louis Gordon, a manufacturer of shirts, on July 34, 1894. Gordon was arrested, tried and convicted on the charge of arsen, and is now serving a thirty-six year's sentence in Sing Sing Prison. Milch was indicted, and could not be found by the police. The authorities alless that Holt, fearing that Milch would give evidence that would harm him, helped him to conceal himself in a Harlem flat.

A jury was secured yesterday, and the case will go on to-day.

European Advertisements.

E the London office of The Tribune, 149
Fleet Street, a convenient place to leave
their advertisements and subscriptions for
The Tribune. EUROPEANS AND TRAVELLERS will and

London.

A .- A .-

First Avenue Hotel.

High Holborn. One of the best for real com-

fort and moderate charges. Convenient alike for City, Law Courts and West End

The Gordon Hotels, Limited,

office yesterday, and adjourned until Thursday, November 4. It was announced at the close of the meeting that no action had been taken.

ome hay, is said that Williams went to his mother-in-is h...ne at S p. m. and at midnight Sunday, on the latter visit told Mrs. Mahoney that her

SWINDLED OUT OF \$2,000,000. A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court

In the complaint Bates says that when th

JOHN H. STARIN SUED FOR \$100,000.

to claiming \$100,000 damages. The boats and other property belonging to the defendant in this city have been attached as surety in the case. The suit is for the adjustment of an account running back to the time when the New-York and New Haven line of boats was established.

FORT RANDALL RESERVATION OPENED.

Chamberlain, S. D., Oct. 25 - Long before daylight

STREET BAILWAY CASE. Albany, Oct. 25 .- The courts will be called upon to review the decision of the State Railroad Com-mission refusing to reopen the matter of the ap-

DEATH OF CAPTAIN M'NAMARA. pany No. 43, which is the fireboat Havemeyer, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 137 South